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Extract of a Letter from the Pruſſian Army upon the Unſtrut in Thuringen, of the 7th of November 1757.

ON the 24th of October, the King's Army happened to be divided in ſeveral Corps, ſome of them at the Diſtance of twenty Leagues aſunder. Upon Advice that the Princes of Saxe-Hilburghauſen and Soubiſe were marching up directly to Marſhal Keith, who was then in Leipzig with ſeven Battalions, the King reſolved that the Army ſhould join again; which was executed the 27th of October. The whole Army remained at Leipzig the 28th and 29th; and every body thought, that the Battle would be fought in the Plains of Lutzen. On the 30th, the King drew nigh that Place; and, on the 31ſt, in going thro' Weiſſenfels and Merſeburg, 500 Men were made Priſoners of War.

The Enemy had repaſſed the Sala, and burnt down the Bridges at Weiſſenfels, Merſeburg, and Halle; but they were ſoon repaired, and the whole Army having paſſed the River thro' theſe three Towns, joined again the 3d of November in the Evening over-againſt the Enemy.

The King was going to engage them on the 4th, but deferred it, and the whole Day was ſpent in a Canonade, to which our Cavalry, being moſt advanced, were expoſed, and by which the French killed them nine Men.

On the 5thIntelligence was brought, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, That the Enemy was every where in Motion. We heard their Drums beating the March the whole Morning; and we could very plainly perceive, from our Camp, that their whole Infantry, which had drawn nearer upon the riſing Grounds over againſt us, was filing off towards their Right. No certain Judgment, however, could yet be formed of the Enemy's real Deſign; and as they were in Want of Bread, it was thought probable, that they intended to repaſs the Unſtrut: But it was ſoon perceived, that their ſeveral Motions were contradictory to each other. At the ſame Time that ſome of their Infantry was filing off towards their Right, a large Body of Cavalry marched towards their Left; directing its March all along to the riſing Grounds, with which our whole Camp, which lay in the Bottom between the Villages of Rederow and Roſbach, was ſurrounded, within the Reach of large Cannon. Soon after, that Cavalry was ſeen to halt, and afterwards to fall back to the Right. Some of this Corps remained, however, whilſt the reſt was marching back. About Two in the Afternoon our Doubts were cleared up; and it plainly appeared, that the Enemy intended to attack us; and that their Diſpoſitions were made with a View to ſurround us, and to open the Action by attacking us in the Rear. In Caſe we had been defeated, the Corps, poſted over againſt Bederow, was to have fallen upon our Routed Troops, and to have prevented their retiring to Merſeburg, the only Retreat which would then have been left us.

The King took the Reſolution to march up to the Enemy, and to attack them.

His Majeſty had determined to make the Attack with one Wing only; and the Diſpoſition of the Enemy made it neceſſary that it ſhould be the Left Wing. The very Inſtant the Battle was going to begin, his Majeſty ordered the General, who commanded the Right Wing, to decline it, to take a proper Poſition in Conſequence thereof, and, above all, to prevent our being ſurrounded. All the Cavalry of our Right Wing, except two or three Squadrons, had already marched to the Left, which was done at full Gallop; and being arrived at the Place aſſigned them, they formed over-againſt that of the Enemy. Our Cavalry moved on immediately; the Enemy's advanced to meet them, and the Charge was very fierce, ſeveral Regiments of the French coming on with great Reſolution. The Advantage, however, was entirely on our Side. The Enemy's Cavalry being routed, were purſued, for a conſiderable Time, with the greateſt Spirit. But having afterwards reached an Eminence, which gave them an Opportunity of rallying, our Cavalry fell upon them afreſh, and gave them ſo thorough a Defeat, that they betook themſelves to Flight in the utmoſt Diſorder. This happened at Four in the Afternoon. Whilſt the Cavalry charged, our Infantry opened themſelves. The Enemy cannonaded them very briskly during this Interval, and did ſome Execution, but our Artillery was not behind-hand with them. This Cannonade having continued on both Sides a full Quarter of an Hour, without the leaſt Intermiſſion, the Fire of the Infantry began. The Enemy could not ſtand it, nor reſiſt the Valour of our Foot, who gallantly marched up to their Batteries. Theſe Batteries were carried one after another, and the Enemy forced to give Way, which they did in great Confuſion. As the Left Wing advanced, the Right changed its Poſition; and having ſoon met with a ſmall riſing Ground, they availed themſelves of it, by planting 16 Pieces of heavy Artillery on it. The Fire from thence was partly pointed at the Enemy's Right, to encreaſe the Diſorder there, and took their Left Wing in Front, which was exceſſively galled thereby. At Five, the Victory was decided, the Cannon ceaſed, and the Enemy fled on all Sides. They were purſued as long as there was any Light to diſtinguiſh them by; and, it may be ſaid, that the Night alone was the Preſervation of this Army, which was ſo formidable in the Morning. They took the Benefit of the Darkneſs to hurry on to Freybourg, and there to repaſs the Unſtrut, which they did on the Morning of the 6th, after a whole Night's March. The King ſet out early in the Morning to purſue them with all his Cavalry, ſupported by four Battalions of Grenadiers; the whole Infantry following them in two Columns. The Enemy had paſſed the Unſtrut at Freybourg, when we arrived on its Banks; and, as they had burnt the Bridge, it became neceſſary to make another

which, however, was ſoon done. The Cavalry paſſed firſt, but could not come up with the Enemy, till Five in the Evening, upon the Hills of Eckerſberg. It was too late to force them there; and the King therefore thought proper to canton his Army in the neareſt Villages, and to be ſatisfied with the Succeſs our Huſſars had, in taking near 300 Baggage Waggons, and every Thing in them. This, ſo glorious, Victory muſt be more agreeable to his Majeſty than any one he has ever gained, as it was at the Price of ſo little Blood, our whole Loſs not exceeding 500 in killed and wounded. Among the former is General Meincke. His Royal Highneſs Prince Henry, and General Zeidlitz, are both ſlightly wounded.

If we conſider the Diſpoſition of both Armies, as to their Numbers, it muſt be acknowledged, that the Hand of Heaven has been on our Side. The Enemy boaſted, that they were 70,000 ſtrong. I believe they were not quite ſo many: But, from the Ground which they covered, it may be inferred, that they were not leſs than 50,000 Fighting Men. After the King had got together at Leipzig all the ſeveral Corps of his Army, he had 33 Battalions, and 43 Squadrons, leaving a Garriſon of five Battalions at Leipzig. He marched with the reſt to Lutzen; and having croſſed the Sala at Weiſſenfels, Merſeburg, and Halle, and left a Battalion in each of thoſe three Places, the whole Army, which joined, after this Paſſage, on the 3d of November, over againſt the Enemy, conſiſted only in 25 Battalions and 44 Squadrons. During the Battle, the Regiment of Winterfield covered the Baggage; ſo that the whole Weight of the Action fell upon the Cavalry, and 23 Battalions drawn up in two Lines; and even of this Infantry there were but ſix Battalions that had Recourſe to the Fire of their Muſquettry, viz. four Battalions of Grenadiers, and the Regiment of Old Brunſwick, which did Wonders. That Regiment loſt its Colonel, with about 100 Men killed and wounded.

The Loſs of the Enemy cannot yet be aſcertained. It is ſuppoſed they left 3000 Men upon the Field of Battle. The Priſoners exceed 4000 Men, and there is amongſt them a great Number of Officers and Generals. We took 50 Pieces of Cannon, and a great many Standards and Colours. We have this Day taken four more Pieces of large Cannon, and made 4 or 500 Priſoners.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Army of the Empire, dated from Erfurth, Nov. 7, 1757.

At One in the Morning of the 30th paſt, we left our Quarters at Stoſſen, and received Orders to repair to Weiſſenfels: The Regiment of Varell marched through the City, and over the Bridge, and was cantoned at Petra; two Regiments, viz. thoſe of Naſſau and Deux Ponts, and Rechman's of Bavaria, with two Companies of French Grenadiers remained at Weiſſenfels.

On the 31ſt, at Five in the Morning, the Pruſſians came and attacked the City: Upon this, the whole Army was ordered to aſſemble; but Prince Hildburghauſen's Quarters, being at Half a League's Diſtance from the City, Prince George of d'Armſtadt commanded in his Abſence, and took every poſſible Method to make Reſiſtance; but it was too late: They were obliged to retire, and that noble Bridge, which had coſt above 100,000 Crowns, was burnt to ſecure our Retreat. The Pruſſian Artillery made a terrible Fire, whilſt the two Regiments were paſſing the Bridge. The Regiment of Deux Ponts loſt four Officers and 100 private Men, upon this Occaſion; The Captains Muncherode and Dames, with two Lieutenants, were among the former. The Loſs of Rechman's Regiment amounted to 200 Men, of whom ſix were Officers. The whole Army continued before the Town, and the Felt Marſhal in his Quarters at Bugerau. In the Night 300 of the Wurtzburg Imperial Regiment were detached to the Place where the Bridge had been, in order to obſerve the Enemy.

During the whole Night, a Noiſe was heard in the City, occaſioned by the Strokes of Mallets; but it was not diſcovered till Break of Day, that two Houſes had been turned into Batteries. As they were not yet finiſhed, we eaſily diſmounted them with our ſix Pieces of Cannon, which were ſent thither; and killed them four Soldiers and one Workman.

The Firſt of November, the Fire from the Artillery continued on both Sides till Ten o'Clock, when we began to march towards Merſebourg; the Baggage having gone before as far as Camburg, we were forced to lie on the Ground without Wood or Straw. In the mean while the French were reinforced by 20 Battalions and 18 Squadrons, commanded by the Duc de Broglio.

The third of November, we put ourſelves in a Poſture to wait the Enemy; at One in the Afternoon we retreated a League towards Freybourg, where we halted; at Five we were drawn up in Order of Battle; and thus we advanced ſlowly, towards the Enemy, all Night. We were poſted in a Wood on the Right, where we covered ourſelves by felling Trees; and Batteries were placed by the French on the two Eminences at each End of the Wood. On the 4th we were in Preſence of the Enemy, and cannonaded each other. The Enemy's Cavalry advanced, but were repulſed by ours, ſuſtained by the Fire of our Artillery. The Enemy's Infantry then moved forwards in three Columns, but were alſo repulſed. On the 5th the Cannonading began very early in the Morning on both Sides. The Left Wing of the Enemy extended as far as Legen, and their Right to Schorta; and our Army was poſted in the Wood at Waneroda. At Noon, our Army, as well as the French, had Orders to form the Line of Battle, and to march out of the Entrenchments which we had made. We advanced towards the Enemy, keeping a little, however, to the Left. The Enemy made a Feint of retiring, on which we redoubled our Pace, but we ſoon found what kind of Retreat they were making. In order to deceive us the more effectually, they had ſent ſome Squadrons towards Merſeburg; but the reſt of their Army was drawn up behind an Eminence which concealed them from us. It muſt be confeſſed, that we fell completely into the Snare. The firſt Line of the French and our Cavalry continued advancing; when all on a ſudden our Right Wing received a terrible Fire from the Enemy, which we returned briſkly, but, as we had been obliged to advance in ſome hurry, our Ranks were a little diſordered, which made the Enemy's Fire fall the more heavily upon us. Our Cavalry fled the firſt upon full Gallop, but our Artillery ſupported us ſome Time longer; at laſt the French fled likewiſe; and being then no longer able ro reſiſt the Enemy, the Rout became general. We have loſt all our Bagg[illegible]

and Artillery, and at leaſt 10,000 Men. We marched the whole Night, and paſſing the River at Freyberg arrived at Eckartſberg at Six o'Clock in the Morning. At Two o'Clock in the Afternoon the Feldt Marſhal and Prince George joined us. They had hardly ſet down to Dinner, but we perceived the Enemy at our Heels, who cannonaded us briſkly; and as our Army was not got together, nothing was left for us but to Retreat. Having again marched all Night, we arrived at laſt at Erfurth, where we now are in want of every Thing, though we are rather better off than before. It is now eight Days ſince our Men have had Bread; they have lived upon Turnips and Radiſhes, which they dug out of the Earth.

Extract of a Letter from Leipzig, dated Nov. 9, 1757.

It is unfortunately, but too certain, that the combined Army has been totally defeated and diſperſed. One Part of it has fled by Naumberg, the other by Freyberg. The Prince of Deſſau purſues the one, and the King in Perſon the other. There have been brought to Merſebourg above 5,000 Priſoners, beſides 300 Officers. They are confined in the Churches.

The Army of the Empire has loſt Sixty-four Pieces of Cannon, with Kettle-Drums, Colours, and Standards, in great Number. General Revel, Brother to the Duc de Broglio, died Yeſterday of his Wounds at Merſeburg. This enormous Misfortune is attributed, ſolely, to the injudicious Diſpoſitions of the two Commanders; and it is aſſured, that, for two Days, the Army had not had a Morſel of Bread. Three Hundred Waggons, with the heavy Baggage of the French Army, and a great Number of Mules, were taken Yeſterday at Eckersberg. Poſterity will never believe, that, at moſt, Eighteen Thouſand Pruſſians could ruin an Army of above Sixty Thouſand Men. Laſt Night Three Hundred Waggons came hither, loaded with wounded French and Swiſs, who are in great Diſtreſs for Want of a ſufficient Number of Surgeons. This Day we are informed from Merſeburg, that the Number of Priſoners amount already to Ten Thouſand. The Peaſants of Gotha and Thuringe bring in Numbers of them, in Reſentment of the bad Treatment they have met with from the French: They add further, that the Victors have taken, in all, One Hundred and Sixty-four Pieces of Cannon. 'Tis not to be doubted, but that their whole Force will now fall upon Erfurth.

Hague, Nov. 18. Our News from Thuringia confirm more and more the glorious Succeſs of the King of Pruſſia. It is agreed on all Sides, that the combined Army is diſperſed; and that his Pruſſian Majeſty was already got to Erfurth in Purſuit of them, having left them neither Cannon nor Baggage. We are told, that the French had fled to Mulhauſen; but as they have not been able hitherto to publiſh any Account of the Battle or its Conſequences, there is no judging of their Deſigns, or whether they have formed any.

Warſaw, Nov. 3. Marſhal Lehwald is marching with almoſt his whole Army; and the Head of the firſt Column is to be at Marienwerder the 9th Inſtant. The Ruſſian army is divided into three Corps; one at Memel, another cantoned at Samogitia, and the third in the Neighbourhood of Kowno.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, November 22.

Orders for the Court's going into Mourning, (for a Week) on Sunday next the 27th Inſtant for Don Antoin, Uncle of the King of Portugal.

The Men to wear Black full trimmed, coloured Swords and Buckles.

The Ladies to wear black Silk or Velvet, coloured Ribbons, Fans and Tippets.

N. B. The Mourning to be left off, for the Princeſs of Wales's Birth-Day.

To be ſold by Publick Sale,

AT the Dublin Coffee Houſe in Eſſex Street, Dublin, on Tueſday the 13th of December next, between Twelve and One o'Clock, Seventeen Hundred and Fifteen Barrels of Tarr, ſhipp'd at Altona laſt Year, and now lying at Galway, under the Care of his Majeſty's Storekeeper there, who will ſhew the ſame. To be put up in ſuch Quantities, at the Time of Sale, as may be agreeable to the Purchaſers, who are to pay One Third of the Value at the Time of Sale, and the Remainder on Delivery, which muſt be in Twenty one Days from the Time of Sale.

N. B. The Caſks will be delivered at Galway, and will be filled up at delivery. Further Information may be had, by enquiring of Mathew Weld, Eſq; or Meſſ. Carleton and Jevers, Merchants in Dublin.

Aſſurance Office, Serjeants Inn, Fleet-ſtreet, November 22, 1757.

The Corporation of the Amicable Society for a Perpetual Aſſurance Office, do hereby give Notice, That at Old Michaelmas Day laſt, there were in Arrear five Quarterly Payments due to the ſaid Society, on each of the ſeveral Policies number'd as follows, viz.

Numbers 72, 73, 146, 147, 148, 184, 209, 270, 279, 303, 408, 409, 477, 529, 536, 596, 725, 861, 875, 1047, 1051, 1480, 1496, *and* 1861.

On each of which ſeveral Policies, there is due to the ſaid Society for the ſaid Five Quarterly Payments, the Sum of Six Pounds Seventeen Shillings; and that unleſs the ſeveral Perſons entituled to the ſaid Policies, number'd as above, do pay off their Arrears within three Calendar Months from the Date hereof, ſuch Defaulters, their Nominees, and their reſpective Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, will, by Vertue of the ſupplemental Charter of the ſaid Society, ſtand abſolutely excluded. John Pye, *Regiſter.*

A Quarterly General Court of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen ANNE, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, will be held at their Office in Dean's Yard in Weſtminſter, on Monday the Fifth Day of December next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship Dover, who were actually on Board her at the taking the Pondicherry, a French Prize from the Eaſt Indies, the 23d of December laſt, That a Diſtribution will be made on Account of the ſaid Prize, on Monday the 28th of November, at the George and Vulture Tavern in Cornhill. And the Shares not then demanded, may be received at Mr. Samuel Touchet's near the Manſion Houſe, on Monday afterwards, from Ten to One o'Clock.

Adverti ſements.

TO be ſold, on Thurſday the 1ſt Day of December next, at the White Hart Inn, in Chippenham in the County of Wilts, by the Order of the Aſſignees of John Maw, now or late of Tetbury in the County of Glouceſter, Innholder, Dealer and Chapman, a Bankrupt, The ſaid Meſſuage or Inn called the White Hart, the Barn, Stables, Out-houſes, Gardens and Appurtenances thereto belonging, together with a Cloſe of Meadow or Paſture, to the ſaid Inn adjoining, and alſo one other Cloſe of Arable or Paſture, lying on the Hill near Chippenham aforeſaid containing